# MEN ON WHOM ENGLA

The Different Commanders, Conspicuous In the Newly Re-organized South African Army, Who Must Push the War Against the Boers,

and the army melt away, and every of the dark continent took place. Just one tells every one else how a great and terible war has been narrowly averted. It is now well known that Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial sec-

fighter, is also a born bluffer. could be found in the English ranks themselves. General Lord Roberts, with land has repeatedly adopted one his 40 years' mulitary experience, and pet policy in her dealings with rival next to Lord Woiseley the most emvers weaker than herself. That pol- inent British general in the service, was owers weaker than herself. That you bustled off to South Africa to take su- and walted his chance. In 1867 he was was captured and placed in irons. He naval demonstration, talk finely and preme command of the forces there. have defined honor or infringed Lord Kitchener, the hero of Omdurman largely of instance back and forth on and the best organizer in the British rights and sea until the little enemy in land and sea until the little enemy in army, was sent after him as chief of staff. Fresh men and artillery were Then, of course, the little enemy meek- dispatched, the colonies were called on Then, or course, the Great Britain all that once more and a general reorganization that power has demanded, the ships of the imperial forces in the lower end

a lieutenant with a mountain battery French Chevaller family. at Peshawur, and during the following | Kitchener is a second Moltke in the

service and was attached to the staff of | done." assiduously familiarized himself with chance to be campaigning.

for a short time in 1858,

and learned many good, wholesome les- | The Anglo-Irish blood of Lord Kitchensons fighting Afghans. He also gained er of Khartum is blended with a Huplenty of good experience in the cam- guenot strain of French fervor, his paigns of 1851. In 1852 he was posted as mother having been a member of the

eight years performed conspicuous machinelike precision of his calculatservice in the different minor struggles | ing mind. He is a brilliant example of with the natives, being invalided home | the scientific soldier, the civilizing, railroad building, administrating modern there have been divided into practical- a colonel in the Life guards, but not an When Roberts returned to India, two Casar, and also the genius incarnate of ly six divisions years later, he found himself a captain military organization. He is known as and brevet major for distinguished the general "who leaves nothing un-One of the secrets of his sucthe army headquarters as assistant cess is the fact that he always makes quartermaster general in charge of the it a point to master the vernacular of ommander in chief's camp. Here he the country or district in which he may

the multitudinous details of camp | An interesting tale in this connection pitching and the disposition of troops is told of Kitchener during his advance in the field. It was monotonous and up the Nile. Dervish spies had been inglorious work, but it came in useful bothering and embarrassing the British at a later date. He did his work well camp. One night one of these spies promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, pretended to be both deaf and dumb

Omdurman. Notwithstanding his ex- is colonel in chief of the forces and work and discipline.

In a stern sense of duty that almost approaches harshness Lord Kitchener is not unlike General Buller, whom he has now in a way displaced as the strategic opponent of Joubert.

army in South Africa under Generals, Haines, Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Roberts and Kitchener includes some the governor of the famous Chelsea of the best officers in the imperial serv-

The First division of this regular army commanded by Lieutenant General Me- them are to be found scattered about thuen, with Major General Sir H. E. in different parts of the world, guard-Colville as leader of the First Brigade ing the interests of the empire. Most and Major General H. J. T. Hildyard as of them, however, exist more in an adcommander of its Second. Lieutenant visory than in an executive capacity General Sir C. F. Clery commands the at the present time. Second division. The commander of the | Just what constitutes the strength of Third brigade in this division at the a regiment in the English army is not beginning of the war was Major Gen- generally understood in this country. eral A. G. Wauchope, but this officer A full infantry battalion, theoretically,

acting severity and sternness, he is well | chief personal aid-de-camp to her majliked by his men, for a military career esty the queen; the Prince of Wales, marked by singular successes has im- who is a colonel in chief of the Life parted to the ranks the belief that this | guards, and the Right Hon. Garnet Jofficer can never be defeated. But those seph, Viscount Wolseley, the commanduccesses are due to thoroughness, hard er in chief of the whole imperial army. The new organization of the British the Royal engineers; Sir Frederick Paul

hospital, and Prince William Augustus ice. For some time past the forces Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who is really active campaigner. Of the 14 generals on the active list, corps, which, by the way, does not in- several of them, of course, are at presclude the Natal field force, has been ent in South Africa, though a few of

was killed in one of the early engage- numbers 1,000 men, while a full cavalry ments of the campaign. The Fourth regiment numbers 600. But during the brigade in the division under Clery has present South African campaign the been commanded by Major General average infantry battalion may be roughly reckoned at 850 men, and the Lieutenant General Gatacre is the average cavalry regiment at about 500 ommander of the Third division, with men. A battery of artillery has regu-Major General Hart and Major General larly six guns and about 75 men. Be-Barton as brigade commanders under fore the last heavy re-enforcements arhim. The commander of the cavalry rived in South Africa the "First army division, a division, by the way, which | corps and line of communication" had has met with unusual success in its op- 9 regiments of cavalry, 34 battalions of cultural riots in the south of England, erations in the field, is Lieutenant Gen- infantry, 14 batteries of artillery and and this regiment was sent to quell

doing attests to the satisfactory nature of this arrangement. In fact, the colo-

another. Some of them are of very an-The Right Hon. Frederick Sleigh, or, as he is more generally known, Lord Robare called "Cheeses" sometimes even to erts, or "Little Bobs," is also one of the this day. The reason is this: imperial field marshals. The remaining marshals are Sir John Lintorn Simand a number of new officers were mons, who is colonel commandant of given or bought commissions. Some of these younger men were sons of new families, and with them the old, exclusive officers refused to serve, as 'they would not serve with cheesemongers," they said. The name was dropped after a few years, but revived again at Waterloo, where an officer

> charge!" The Life guards were also known as the "Piccadilly Butchers," from their exploits in clearing that street during the riots of 1810. The Second dragoon guards are the nly dragoon regiment mounted on bay orses. They were at one time supsed to be rather slack about their quipment. Hence the uncomplimentary title of "Rusty Buckles." Needless to say, no regiment today deserves it

cried.

NICKNAMES OF SOME

BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Almost every regiment in the British

ervice has a sobriquet of some sort or

The famous Life guards, for instance,

In 1788 the regiment was remodeled

"Come on, Cheesemongers,

Some regiments get their names from peculiarities of color in their uniform. The Third dragoon guards, the Prince of Wales,' are often called the "Old Canaries," and the Fifth dragoons known as the "Green Dragoons."

A very queer nickname is that of the Seventh dragoon guards, called Schom. berg's horse when first raised in 1688, In George H's reign there were agri-5 companies of engineers, to say noth- them. The weather was wretched, and the troops, forced to sleep on the soaking ground, tied wisps of straw around A unique element in the organization | their legs to keep them dry. For long after that they were always called "Straw Boots."

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Curiously enough, a hussar regiment, the Queen's own, has the same queer nickname, gained in Germany, where the men, having worn out their boots, were forced to plait straw to protect their feet. Other names for this regiment are the "Old Saucy Seventh" and the "Lily White Seventh."

The Scots grays are often called 'Bubbley Jocks," which, as the ununitiated Englishman may possibly not know, means "Turkey Cocks." "Daily Advertisers" is a synonym for the Fifth Royal Irish fusiliers. They are also sometimes called "Redbreasts." That fine regiment, the Tenth hussars, are more often called "Baker's

Light Bobs" than anything else, and a peculiarity of their pouch belt gives them the name of the "Chainy Tenth." The Thirteenth hussars may well be proud of being called the "Ragged Brigade." It calls to mind their splendid

record in the peninsula. No wonder they were ragged after no less than 32 Another fine nickname is that of the Seventeenth lancers, the "Death or Glory Boys." Their crest is the death's head, so they are sometimes called the "Skull and Crossbones." The gorgeous

attire of some of their officers caused them to be named at one time 'Bingham's Dandies." The Grenadier guards have possessed in their time many curious privileges, not the least being that a couple of centuries ago the men were allowed to make what they could at outside work. Perhaps this was the reason why in Flanders they did more work in the trenches than all the rest put together. Anyhow their companions dubbed them

called for a long time. "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard" is the somewhat remarkable title possessed by the Lothian regiment (Royal Scots). It is the result of a little altercation as to the date of their first establishment. The Royal Warwickshire used to be known as "Guise's Geese," from their one time colonel's name. From 1735 to 1763 they had grass green facings to their uniforms. The "Saucy Sixth" is another title for the Warwickshire lads.

the "Coal Heavers," and so they were

## COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

There is an old yarn told about the pope showing that he is a difficult man to take a rise out of. It goes back many years, to the time when he was only a youthful prelate, but even in those days he was noted for his piety and his exceedingly strict views on morality. One evening at a dinner party, where most of the guests were decidedly secular, he was seated next to a member of the diplomatic service who had by no means the reputation of being particularly straitlaced, and the latter determined to "score off" one pious young prelate at his side.

Taking a magnificent gold snuffbex from his pocket, he directed his neighbor's attention to the great beauty of the design, which was, in point of fact, exquisitely painted, but the subject was the figure of a charming lady whose decollete costume had reached the irreducible minimum. The diplomat turned to enjoy the young prelate's embarrassment, but was himself a good deal taken aback when the embryo pope murmured politely: "Beautiful! Beautiful! Your wife,

of course?"

### NO EXCUSE LEFT HIM.

The clerks in the telegraph department of the Italian postoffice have lately been rejoicing over the gracious act of King Humbert, who has seen fit to abolish the rule which forbade them to marry-an anticipation of the heavenly state of things which gave but little satisfaction. Now they are at liberty to take unto themselves wives, and the privilege is naturally appreciated. But every silver lining has its cloud, and one of these same telegraph clerks was encountered the other day with an unusually long face. "What is the matter. Giovanni? Are you not rejolcing that you will now be able to marry your Cara Giulla at once?"

"That is the worst of it, signore," he replied. "I have no longer any excuse for putting off the wedding."

### RACE OF DWARFS.

The island of Luzon in the Philippines contains one of the recognized races of dwarf men, the Aetas, whose average height is only 4 feet 8 inches or 4 feet 9 inches. They dwell among the mountains in the interior of the island and are allied to the Andamanese, inhabiting islands in the bay of Bengal. It is remarked by a recent writer that all of the dwarf races survive only in the most inaccessible parts of the continents or islands to which they belong.

station on the Transvaal side of the Vaal river; the custom house, Vierkleur-The four colored Boer flag, red, white, blue and green.

Vlei-A small lake. Zarp-A Boer policeman. Field Cornet-A magistrate with certain military powers.

etary, did not expect to come to blows eral French. ith the Boers when he did. He did The Fifth division is under the com- ing of miscellaneous troops amounting mand of Major General Sir Charles to over 5,000 men and 26 guns. Warren, with Major General Woodgate and Major General Coke as his division of the forces at the front are the colocommanders. Major General Thomas nial contingents. These additions to Kelly-Kenny is the officer who com- the regular army have been attached to mands the Sixth division. The Seventh the different divisional commanders division, which has just been organized just as though they were regulars, and and put in the field, is made up of the | the good work which the Canadians and newcomers lately arrived from Eng- Australians under French have been The Natal field force is under KITCHENER METHUEN KELLY-KENNY CLERY WHITE BRITISH COMMANDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA. not for one moment imagine that Oom | how that organization stands today is | with command of a battallon of Royal Paul's people would throw down the a most interesting study in view of the horse artillery. gauntlet to such a great empire as that present trend of events at the seat of After the Indian mutiny came sevral years of quiet administrative work the colonial office went on making its | The officer about whom interest most for Roberts, who in the meantime had centers at the present time is, of course, gradually been promoted to the rank of Lord Roberts of Kandahar, or, as he is major general. He was in command in known to every Tommy Atkins in the Afghanistan in 1880 when news was re-British army, "Fighting Bobs," and ceived in Kabul of the defeat of General sometimes "Little Bobs." This same Barrow by Ayub Khan, Roberts was "Little Bobs" is what is known as a given 9,000 men and rushed off to Kansoldier's general. dahar. For three long weeks he and It is, perhaps, not thoroughly under- his force disappeared into the mysteristood that the British army is divided ous desert, and all England waited. It land, unprepared for any such thing as into two factions. One faction is made

of which he was a cabinet minister. So demands, and when these were not aceded to with the accustomed alacrity the old bluff was resorted to. Men and officers and arms were shipped off somewhat leisurely to South Africa. The Boer saw this, but he was not intimidated. In fact, he took the bull by the horns and decided to strike the first blow himself. The result was that Eng-

attacked and her officers outmaneuverferent persons who had been sent out to the Cape to take command of the British forces there, while good enough upon whom England had been able to call. But it was not thought necessary dispatch such men as Roberts or Kitchener to the front. It was to be a mere expedition. Buller was going to by the New Year. Then came the re-Peated reverses of the English brigades | Wolseley and his policy and a triumph | eral, like Wellington himself, has Irish that were pushing up to relieve Kim- for the Roberts party. berley, the bottling up of White in Laat Magersfontein, Gatacre's horrible

phe to Buller at the Tugela river.

real war and not expecting any such up of those who supported Lord Wolseextraordinary action on the part of a ley, the commander in chief of the ensmall and comparatively weak republic, | tire imperial army, in his reconstrucfound her little armies in South Africa | tion of the imperial forces on the "short service" lines, while the other faction is made up of the opponents of the aristo-Roberts in his opposition to the "short eat his Christmas dinner in Pretoria, be wiped out. The selection of Roberts ed the temper of the man. and Bloemfontein was to be occupied as the commander in chief at the crit-

dysmith, the cutting off of Baden-Pow- Cawnpur, and is now in his sixty- ond in command of the reorganized ell at Mafeking, the defeat of Methuen eighth year. He was educated partly forces in South Africa, is a character disaster at Stormberg and the catastro- home, he was sent out to India again as In England. In 1852, after service at Then England awoke. It was found he soon joined his father, General Sir bert, the leader of the Boers, is a man a subaltern of Bengal artillery. Here that she was making war not on a third Abraham Roberts, who was also in his of French extraction with Dutch blood class dependency, but on a well organ- time a veteran Indian officer. Roberts in his veins, both Roberts and Kitchen-

was a forced march of 313 miles from Kabul to Kandahar. Finally the news came that Kandahar had been relieved. Not only this, but Roberts had won a most brilliant victory. Ayub Khan was crushed and England breathed again. From that moment Roberts be-It was a rough awakening. The dif- eratic Wolseley, the adherents of Lord came the darling of his country in general and his army in particular. What service system." At the beginning of made him an idel with his men was the the Boer-British campaign it was fact that he, in the face of all tradiofficers in their way and brave men all. Wolseley who had supreme control of tions to the contrary, treated the men were not the most expert tacticians the official appointments and the home in the ranks not as animals, but as felsuperintendence of the war in general. low beings. For example, on his fa-The result of the Wolseley management mous dash to Kandahar he would nevand the appointment of a number of er sit down in his mess tent without aristocratic home pets for foreign serv- first seeing that his men were properly ice in Africa are blots that have now to fed. It was a small thing, but it show-

Since 1882 Lord Roberts has been in

blood in his veins. Lord Roberts was born in India, at | Lord Kitchener, practically the secalmost as interesting as the redoubtable to believe he was not a native when "Bobs" himself. It is a curious thing that while on the one side General Jou-

large northern district of Transvaal;

Voortrekker-The older generation of

and would confess or reveal nothing. | command of Lieutenant General Sir | nial troops with the Natal force are Soon after another spy was caught, and he, too, refused to give out the slightest information, even under the direct threats. That same night a third spy side caught the murmur of voices, and don. It is not generally known that the three dumb spies were heard talk- Great Britain has 14 full fledged gening away together. In an hour or so ical moment was really a blow at command in Ireland, for this great gen- the tent door-was thrown back, the last captured spy appeared and asked to be taken at once to headquarters. That found out all he wished to know, though the two captives utterly refused

> told of it later. The brilliant Sudan campaigns of this remarkable fighter are of too recent a date to be expatiated on here. Fifteen

George S. White, with Colonel I. S. M. practically all volunteers. In the newer Hamilton as chief of staff. organization many officers have lost These different commanders make a their local rank, as, for instance, Major

very formidable array of fighting men was caught, dragged into camp and indeed, but it must not be thought for of the Second brigade of General Bulduly placed in irons in the tent with one moment that this has exhausted the other two. Soon the guards out- the resources of the war office in Lon- reality a lieutenant colonel, but under erals on her active service list, with no less than eight field marshals. Besides this, England has 30 lieutenant generals upon whom she is able to call in times spy was Kitchener himself! He had of need, while on her records at the present time there is the astounding number of 110 major generals in the imperial service. This same power can claim two dozen brigadier generals on her army list, together with some 50 aids-de-camp, nearly all of them ex-

perienced or titled soldiers. ted and most mobile army, which was the younger got pienty of hard work er are men of a similar racial strain. bered, preceded his brilliant victory at names as the Duke of Cambridge, who marine lake.

than three and one-half feet of water on the brach; in fact, it will be a huge

Disselboom-Pole of an ox wagon. Kraal-A cattle pound, or collection mer)-Near Mafeking; British camp. Rooinek-Literally red neck; Boer term for English soldiers. Spruit-A small stream.

Taal-Boer low Dutch language. Poort-A pass between or over the Trek-Traveling by ox wagon. Veldt Cornet-See field cornet. Mealles-Indian corn; staple food of Geldenhuis (Geld-den-hise)-Former-Vereeniging (Fur-eeny-ging) - First | Dop-Boer brandy.

### MEANINGS OF BOER WORDS.

ful by readers of the Transvani war territory. The pronunciation of the more difficult words is given: Drift-A ford.

Gaberones (Gab-ber-cons)-Very important native town 90 miles north of span of an ox team. Komati Poort (Ko-marty-poort)-Bor-

Zoutpansberg (Zoot-pans-berg)-Very

The following list will be found use- | der town, Transvaal and Portuguese highly mineralized. Veldt-The South African prairie. Pan-A sheet of water. Pont-A ferry. Griqualand West (Greek-a-land)-District of Kimberley diamond mines. Kopje-A hillock. Fontein-A spring.

Dorn-A village. Voorlooper-The boy leading the first Kloof-A ravine. Commando-A body of Boers. Berg-A mountain.

Boers who took part in the great trek Esthowe (Esth-owy)-Camp in Zulu-

land; residence of commissioner. Oorlog-War. Kantoor (Kan-tore)-Rocky mining valley near Barberton, in Transvaal, Uitlander-A nonburgher of the Transvaal.

Sluit-A dry ditch.

natives and much grown and used by the Boers for bread, etc.

of native buts. Krantz-A cleft between hills. Laager-A Boer camp.

Nek-The saddle connecting two hills.

ly member of the volksraad for Johannesburg. Rahmathlabama (Ray-math-lay-bar-

General Brabazon, who is in command

ler's cavalry division. This officer is in

existing circumstances will rank as a

major general and be entitled to com

of cavalry usually would.

mand as many men as a major general

A London capitalist has offered to

construct at Southend a huge sea wall

at a cost of \$2,000,000, and asks in re-

turn permission to use the tidal force

for working a generating plant to sup-

ply London with electricity. He guar-

antees that there shall never be

TRUMAN L. JAMIESON.

Aspies River (Arpies)-Rons through Pretoria into the Limpopo.